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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

AL AUBAIDI, RASHA S

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2642

DATE MAILED: 12/17/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/879,965

Applicant(s)

CHENG, STEVEN

Examiner

Rasha S AL-Aubaidi

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 June 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 June 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Matsuda (US PAT # 6,211,649).

Regarding claims 1 and 7, Matsuda teaches a PC (Personal Computer 20, see Fig. 1 and 2), that is capable for storing data (all PCs are capable of storing data, therefore this is obvious and well known in the art), which comprises: a power supply module including a power source (all PCs have a power supply), an output circuit outputting power from the power source to an electric device externally connected with the mobile device (reads on USB port 21, of PC 20, see col. 2, lines 56-67) and an internal circuit providing power from the power source for the mobile device (having an internal circuit is obvious); an input/output interface module (having an interface is necessary and a must in any electrical device. Thus, this limitation is obvious and well-known in the art) electrically coupled to the internal circuit, including a write in/read out unit and an internal signal setting unit, the write in/read out unit acting as a transmitting channel (this reads on control unit 1, see col. 2, lines 60-67, col. 3, lines 25-27, and Fig.

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2) connecting data stored in the PC (20) and in the mobile phone (30), the internal signal setting unit allowing a controlling signal to be inputted thereto (this read on the charge control unit 15, see col. 3, lines 17-24); a controlling module (reads on the voltage control unit 14, see col. 3, lines 14-24, also Fig. 2) electrically coupled to the internal circuit for adjusting the power outputted from the output circuit, and for controlling the write-in process for data to be stored and the read-out process for the stored data between the mobile device and the electric device; and a memory module electrically coupled to the internal circuit and storing the data transmitted from the electric device (all PC are provided with memory/data storage). In brief, the PC 20 of Matsuda reads on the claimed "device for power supply and data storage" and the phone 30 of Matsuda reads on the claimed "electric device". Inherently, a USB is used for data transfer.

Matsuda does not specifically teach a mobile device for power supply.

However, examiner takes an official notice that PC (20) is movable (i.e., mobile). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to move PC (20) from one location to another and still have the ability to have this PC (20) supplying power and storing data to mobile phone (30). Having a mobile device does not rise to the level of patentability. Furthermore, it would have been obvious to utilize the above teaching in a laptop ("mobile PC").

Claim 2 recites "the output circuit has electric wire received in a receiving space of the mobile device in the form of a coil, which can be uncoiled to extend outside the mobile device for providing power over long distance". Examiner takes an official notice that electric wires (e.g. USB cable) may be coiled or uncoiled as needed.

Regarding claim 3, Matsuda teaches the output circuit has one end of the electric wire thereof being mounted with an output terminal (this reads on connector 31 that supplies the power to the mobile phone 30, see Fig.2 and col. 2, lines 58-59), which outputs power to the electric device (reads on mobile phone 30) connected therewith and is received in the mobile device (31 connector is connected to a connector 3 of the mobile phone, which is part of the USB cable 10 that connects the other end to the PC 20).

Claim 4 recites "the output circuit has a switch button, allowing electric wire extending outside the mobile device to be coiled back to the receiving space of the mobile device by pushing the switch button". Using a button for coiling back a wire is well known in the art and can be used to conveniently coil back a wire after completing the charging since the wire is no longer needed.

Claim 5 recites " the memory module consists of DRAM, SRAM or flash memory". Examiner takes an official notice that DRAM and SRAM are well known types of RAMS.

Regarding claim 6, Matsuda does not exactly teach the controlling module adjusts the power within range of 3 V to 9 V. However, Matsuda teaches that the voltage control unit 14 regulates the supplied power (providing the suitable amount of voltage) to the battery of the external apparatus (see col. 3, lines 47-50).

Claim 8 recites "the internal signal setting unit of the input/output interface module is provided with a switch". Obviously any "switch" may be used for connecting or disconnecting a unit as desired.

Claim 9 recites "the internal signal setting unit of the input/output interface module is provided with a keyboard". Having a keyboard is also obvious for control purposes to enter information and/or commands.

Claim 10 recites "the power source of the power supply module has an installing space for placing batteries therein". Numerous of references teach a battery-charging device for power supply that already has into it a space for placing batteries.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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Kerai et al (US PAT # 6,531,845) teaches a communications device, which may be a mobile radio-telephone, can be charged from the power supply or internal battery of a laptop computer equipped with a USB port and connected thereto with a suitable cable thereby avoiding the need for a user to carry a dedicated battery charger for the radio telephone (see abstract).

Yang (US PAT # 6,184,652) teaches a mobile phone battery charger with a USB interface comprising of a compatible plug, a DC converter and a Mobile phone battery-charging plug. The DC converter can convert computer USB interface into necessary charging voltage and transmit to different type Mobile phone by means of the Mobile phone battery-charging plug for charging Mobile phone battery (see abstract).

Fernandez (US PAT # 5,371,453) teaches a battery unit charger (10) for supplying charge current and battery (120) having a memory (122) for storing battery-related information.

Aotake et al (US PAT # 6,819,942) teaches a mobile communication terminal (see Fig. 1 and 2, also abstract of the invention).

Trahan et al (US PAT # 5,257,414) teaches a SIM chip card reader is integrated into and sealed to a radiotelephone (see abstract and Fig. 1).

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4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rasha S AL-Aubaidi whose telephone number is (703) 605-5145. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:30 am to 5:30 pm.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad F Matar, can be reached on 305-4731. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Examiner

Rasha S. Al-Aubaidi

12/10/2004


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